



Colloquium

The Path to Magnetic Fusion Energy: Crossing the Next Frontier

ROBERT J. GOLDSTON

Director, Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory

JONATHAN E. MENARD

Principal Research Physicist, Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory

Moving beyond ITER toward a compact magnetic fusion demonstration reactor (Demo) will require the integration of high plasma performance in steady-state with advanced methods for dissipating very high divertor heat-fluxes, while respecting strict limits on tritium retention. Expressing power exhaust requirements in terms of P_{heat}/R , future ARIES reactors are projected to operate with 60-200MW/m, Component Test Facilities (CTF) 40-50MW/m, and ITER 20-25MW/m. However, new and planned long-pulse experiments (such as EAST, JT60-SA, KSTAR, SST-1) are currently projected to operate at values of up to 16MW/m. The considerable gap between upcoming experiments and a CTF or fusion power plant motivates the proposal of a new experiment – the National High-power advanced-Torus eXperiment (NHTX) – whose mission is to study the integration of high-confinement, high-beta, long-pulse fully-non-inductive plasma operation with a fusion-relevant high-power plasma-boundary interface. Systems code studies find an optimal aspect ratio $A=1.8-2$ simultaneously maximizes the achievable P/R and non-inductive I_p (bootstrap + neutral beam current drive). The PPPL site power and TFTR test cell and neutral beams are well suited to the NHTX mission, and with $P_{\text{AUX}} = 50\text{MW}$ and $R_0=1\text{m}$ achieves $P/R = 50\text{MW/m}$. The resultant initial NHTX design point is $A=1.8$, $R_0=1\text{m}$, $I_p=3-4\text{MA}$, $B_T=2\text{T}$, $\kappa=2.7-3$, $HH_{98Y} = 1.3$, $\beta_N=4.5$, $\beta_T=15\%$, $f_{\text{CW}}=0.4-0.5$, $f_{\text{BS}} \geq 65\%$, $f_{\text{NI}} = 100\%$, τ_{pulse} up to 1000s, and $T_{\text{wall}} \sim 600^\circ\text{C}$ for hydrogenic isotope retention studies using a range of plasma facing materials, including liquid metals. A highly flexible divertor coil set is a crucial design element which facilitates testing of many divertor geometries including an ITER-like divertor and a wide range of poloidal flux expansion = 3-30. TRANSP simulations of the beam-driven current, the role of other possible current-drive sources, and future engineering and physics analysis work will be discussed.

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4:15 P.M. (Refreshments at 4:00 P.M.)

Lyman Spitzer Building, M. B. Gottlieb Auditorium